On clause 8.

Ald. Becher moved that Mr. Mitchell be permitted to reside in the hospital for six months from the 8th of July instant, as resident student, to assist the resident superintendent.

Ald. Stringer seconded, but subsequently withdrew, and the motion dropped.

Ald. Scarrow moved that Mr. Mitchell be allowed to reside in the hospital for six months from the 8th of July instant, as resident student. Ald. Stringer seconded.

In amendment Ald. Birrell moved that Mr. Mitchell be appointed as resident student in the hospital, under the supervision of the Medical Superintendent, for the balance of summer vacation, ending 30th September next. Ald. Cowan seconded.

Ald. Beattie asked that the matter be laid over till the Chairman of No. 3 could be present.

Upon a vote it proved a tie, five being on each side.

On motion it was decided that Mr. Mitchell be heard.

Mr. Mitchell said he had all his lectures in at the University, and intended to remain for six months.

On another vote it was a tie, and Mayor Hyman gave his casting vote against Ald. Birrell's amendment.

The original motion was carried on the same vote reversed.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

A deputation, consisting of Messrs. E. Meredith, E. T. Essery, T. McCormick, Johnston, Sparling, Ex-Mayor Campbell and Bart. Cottam were present in opposition to the by-law recently passed by the Council for the suppression of noises calculated to disturb the inhabitants.

Mr. E. T. Essery said the by-law was intended only for one class and that it was unjust, as it only interfered with the Salvation Army, while others were allowed to beat drums and break the by-law with impunity. He spoke of the by-law for a free library, which was passed by thousands of people at the polls, but which seven men here had undertaken to nullify, and he said he did not understand how any one could be punished for breaking one by-law when those who passed another destroyed it. He then read the agreement passed at the meeting, the essential portion of which was as follows:—

1. That we will not beat drums or cymbals while passing any house where there is sickness.

2. That we will not annoy or disturb the members of any church or Sunday school by beating our drums, etc., while passing said churches or schools.

3. That we will not beat drums or cymbals or make any unnecessary noise within the barracks.

4. That we will not beat the drums or cymbals when passing the houses in the immediate neighbourhood of the barracks.

5. That we will not parade Dundas or Richmond streets on Saturday nights.

6. That we will exercise extra precaution against accidents, by appointing officers whose duty it shall be to look out for restive horses, Sunday schools, churches, etc., etc.

Ald. Skinner asked, if it was so, that they would carry out these agreements.

Mr. Essery said they had agreed to do so, and would do so.

Mr. Ed. Meredith said he was sorry the by-law had been passed without consulting the Army, as he believed an arrangement could have been made. He thought it was class legislation, and that the Council should meet the Army with a fair spirit. In a lengthened speech he held that the Council should either rescind the by-law or amend it so that it would not meet the case of the Salvation Army, as he claimed that the drum beating was part of their religious worship.

Mr. Thomas McCormick also spoke, saying he was present at the request of a very large meeting. He spoke of the fact that he was present in London, Eng., and had felt great pleasure in observing the benefit done by the Army. He had seen in Ireland men whom he had known in his youth and who had been redeemed, and the same was the case in London. He thought many of the Aldermen when they passed the by-law were not aware that boys and women and men would be imprisoned, but they had made a mistake in passing such a by-law against those who were doing at least no harm. He sympathized with those who lived near the barracks, and thought they should be compensated in some way. It would not be much for the Council to give them at least part of their taxes. He claimed it was much better to acknowledge a fault than to persist in error, and the Council should allow these people to worship God as they wished.

Mr. John Campbell advanced a similar line of argument, instancing the endeavors to establish in Scotland Episcopacy and crush Presbyterianism, the efforts of the people to resist, and the force of Presbyterianism to-day, and he could trace the history of his own nation in this way. He also referred to the time in Ireland when they were "Killin' men and women for the wearin' of the green," and he said all the poor had was their liberty, and when a corporation undertook to interfere with the mode of worship of a certain people there would be a strong reaction. He was not here to say whether these

people were right or not, but to protest against this class legislation. He thought the Council should rescind the by-law, and he believed they would do so, or at least suspend it until the appeal was decided. He claimed that a large majority of the citizens wished the by-law suspended and the persecution of these people stopped, and if the Council did not so amend the by-law they would make a greater mistake than they had yet.

Mr. W. W. Fitzgerald said they had heard the other speeches, and he believed the Council would be glad if they had never heard of this by-law. He also contended that it was class legislation, and said if this Council attack one sect they could not say what class they might not next attack. He believed class legislation should not be tolerated, that a large portion of the community were favorable to the Salvation Army, and that no interference with their rights as long as they acted properly was justified. He suggested that the city should present to the Army a barracks in a location where they would disturb no one, and as for the drum-beating along the streets, he thought all could endure that. For this reason he thought the by-law should be rescinded or suspended till the appeal could be determined.

Mr. C. A. Conover said the people elected what they thought a gilt-edged Council and settled down to enjoy themselves. He believed the Council were so, but misrepresentations had been made, and as there had been a large meeting of citizens and they had sent a deputation, he thought the Council would see it in a different light. He claimed it was the duty of the policemen to disperse crowds that might gather at the barracks, and the by-law should be suspended or rescinded.

Moved by Ald. Cowan, seconded by Ald. Scarrow, that the By-law recently passed by the Council prohibiting the beating of drums, etc., be suspended until its validity be decided upon by the Court of Quarter Sessions, and in the meantime all prisoners convicted under its provisions and now incarcerated within the Jail be at once liberated and their fines remitted.

After the mover and seconder had expressed their views,

Ald. Stringer said he believed the by-law was a failure and should be withdrawn, claiming that it was wrong and a standing disgrace to the Council. He held this was a religious persecution directed at the Army alone, and there was no law in the land that he knew—though he did not know much of law—which would allow it. He urged they should withdraw gracefully.

Ald. Skinner was glad some of the members had seen as he had done before the by-law was passed, for he had foreshadowed that it would be a failure. He thought all were conversant with the fact that they had done wrong and should now do right. Although it had been carried with only one opposition voice—that of Ald. Scarrow—it was done to show some of the citizens that they sympathized with them in their grievance. According to the concessions presented by Mr. Essery, he believed they would meet the case, and he felt very much humiliated that such a by-law had ever passed the Council. It was very debasing to them. The by-law should either be rescinded or they should adopt the motion of Ald. Cowan.

Ald Becher said before a vote was taken an explanation should be made as to how this by-law came to be passed. Before the last session of the Legislature municipal councils had power to pass a by-law to prevent unusual noises, but if it was not an unusual noise they could not be fined. But at the last session Mr. Mowat had given the councils power to pass a proper by-law to stop noises calculated to disturb the inhabitants, and the Council had passed this by-law, which had been called the Salvation Army by-law, but which he contended applied equally to all. It had been agreed that the by-law should not be enforced against any one unless complaint was made, and if these people had come to the police and complained, the minstrel bands and others who might be contravening the by-law would be proceeded against. The question was not whether the Salvation Army had done good—for he believed they had done a great deal of good—but the Council had passed the by-law and had a right to do so, and these people had been asked to obey the by-law and had refused to do so, and all over the country they had broken the law. One duty the Council owed to the people was to sustain the law, for now if they apologized and said they did wrong they would be the laughing stock of the whole country. They should sustain the prestige of the Council and uphold the by-law, and then, if the Salvation Army should obey the law and come to them afterwards they might amend the by-law.

Ald. Beattie had always opposed the by-law, and was sorry it was passed, but now that it had been passed the Salvation Army should lay down their drums and obey it. If they would lay down their drums and obey the by-law, he, for one, would be willing to rescind it at next meeting. They